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**Gatling's
Death.**

Richard Jordan Gatling, inventor of the (in)famous gun which bears his name, died on February 26, at the age of nearly eighty-five. Dr. Gatling is reported to have said that he invented the gun "to make war impossible." But this was probably an afterthought, that came when he saw the fearful destructiveness of the instrument which he had put into the hands of fighting men. He was a born inventor, and probably thought out the gun just as he did a number of other mechanical devices, — that is, from the impulse and pleasure of inventing, from which he seems never to have been able to refrain. The Gatling gun has become a sort of general symbol for all that is deadliest in modern implements of war, and it is little wonder that its author came to desire to see war abolished. For every time he saw the thing whirling and spitting fire and steel at the rate of two hundred and fifty shots per minute, with power to kill men two miles away, he must have realized that he was a participant in all the deadly work of the gun on every battlefield. It is a wonder to us that he lived as long as he did, with this biting reflection always haunting his soul, for he was naturally a man of tender and gentle nature. Though he sold guns to every civilized government in the world, he seems finally not to have accumulated any money from it. It is very questionable whether such deadly instruments of war as the Gatling gun have any tendency to put an end to human butchery. So far there is little evidence in that direction.

**National
Glory.**

In discussing the subject of his proposal for a Peace Department in the National Cabinet, the distinguished Benjamin Rush, a friend and correspondent of Washington, said :

"In order more deeply to affect the minds of the citizens of the United States with the blessings of peace, by contrasting them with the evils of war, let the following inscriptions be painted on the sign which is placed over the door of the war office :

- "An office for butchering the human species.
- "A widow and orphan making office.
- "A broken bone making office.
- "A wooden leg making office.
- "An office for creating public and private vices.
- "An office for creating public debt.
- "An office for creating speculators, stock jobbers and bankrupts.
- "An office for creating famine.
- "An office for creating pestilential diseases.
- "An office for creating poverty — and for the destruction of liberty and national happiness.
- "In the lobby of the office let there be painted representations of the common military instruments of death, also human skulls, broken bones, unburied and putrefying dead bodies, hospitals crowded with sick and wounded soldiers, villages on fire, mothers in besieged cities eating

the flesh of their own children, ships sinking in the ocean, rivers dyed with blood, and extensive plains without a tree or fence, or any other object but the ruins of deserted farm houses.

"Above this group of woful figures, let the following words be inserted in red characters to represent human blood :

"NATIONAL GLORY."**The Wireless
Newspaper.**

It is difficult to imagine how anything can ever be discovered which will bring all parts of the world into more immediate contact with one another than wireless telegraphy. The ocean newspaper, which is already a fact, is sufficient proof of the statement. On the 7th of last month, when the passengers on the Cunard steamship "Etruria" came to breakfast they found each, neatly folded under the plates, and still damp from the press, a copy of the first edition of the first wireless newspaper. The little sheet contained a condensed statement of some of the world's most important doings for the last twenty-four hours. Reuter's agency had sent the news by the Marconi wireless telegraphy, and the little instrument on the "Etruria," slipping along over the sea at the rate of some twenty-five miles an hour, had ticked it off to the ears of the silent operator. The dispatches were turned over to the ship's printing outfit and came out a newspaper. Thirty-six hours later the same experiment was repeated on the steamship "Minneapolis." Verily, there is "no more sea." The future developments of the Marconi system, when there will be land stations at all important points of the earth's surface, and all the ships of the sea will carry wireless instruments, will be among the most marvelous of human accomplishments. Already thirty-five land stations have been established, and twenty-one ocean steamers and eighty-five warships fitted up with the wireless apparatus. Soon the great railway trains will have them, too. The unity of the world has thus moved up an enormous stride. It is, as we have said before, now no longer a dream, but one of the concrete realities. And we shall have peace, world-wide and permanent.

Brevities.

. . . A friend writes and asks if *sixteen* cases have already been referred to the Hague Court. No; only *two* cases as yet: the "Pious Fund" case between the United States and Mexico, and the Japanese "House Tax" case between Japan on one side and Great Britain, France and Germany on the other. The "Pious Fund" case was disposed of last fall; the other case is just being prepared for presentation to the three arbitrators already chosen from the Court.

. . . There is a movement for peace among the Christians of France, which has for its organ a paper entitled *L'Universel*, published at Havre.

. . . The Alaska boundary treaty, which provides for a new joint commission of six persons, three on a side, to determine the interpretation to be put upon the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 and the Russo-American convention of sale of 1867, was ratified by the United States Senate on February 11, with little opposition. Senators Lodge and Turner and Secretary Root have been appointed the United States members of the commission, and Hon. John W. Foster agent to prepare the case.

. . . The United States has paid out in pensions, on account of the war of the Revolution, *seventy* millions, the war of 1812, *forty-five* millions, Indian wars nearly *six* millions, the Mexican war *thirty-two* millions, the war with Spain *three and a quarter* millions, the civil war *two billion seven hundred and twenty-eight* millions, a total of over *two billion eight hundred and eighty-four* millions. And still the immense stream flows on!

. . . On February 5, the eighth anniversary of the arbitration of the Brazilian-Argentine boundary dispute, which was decided by President Cleveland in favor of Brazil, a celebration of the event was held in Rio Janeiro. The day was a holiday in the Capital, there were speeches in honor of Mr. Branco, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who represented Brazil in the arbitration, and there were many cries of "Long live Cleveland and Roosevelt."

. . . The 22d of February was again observed this year by many of the European peace societies for a joint manifestation in behalf of arbitration and peace. The identical resolution passed called special attention to the Hague Court and the desirability of supporting and promoting it in every way possible.

. . . The claims of the San Domingo Improvement Company of New York against San Domingo, amounting to some five millions of dollars, are to be submitted to arbitration.

. . . In consequence of the agitation of the Democratic parties in Italy in favor of a reduction in naval and military expenditure, the amount devoted to naval works for the present year has been reduced by at least five millions of dollars. No new warships will be begun the present year.

. . . The Prince of Monaco, southeastern France, has decided to disband his little army of two regiments next year, and to put the most capable of the men into the ranks of the police. The decision has been reached with the consent of the French government.

. . . Because of the death of the Baron von Suttner, and for other reasons, the twelfth Universal Peace Congress will not be held at Vienna in May. It will probably be held in September, at such place as the Peace Bureau at Berne may decide upon.

. . . Hon. John W. Foster, our ablest and most experienced diplomat, has added to his invaluable work, "A Century of American Diplomacy," another of great value on "American Diplomacy in the Orient." It is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

. . . The *Granger*, Auburn, Neb., says: "There are thousands of people who do not believe that war is necessary or that it is consistent with the age in which we live, but then there are some moral cowards on earth."

. . . A dispatch from The Hague on the 19th ult. said that it is rumored that Andrew Carnegie is negotiating with a financial syndicate to buy the estate at the Netherlands capital which was formerly the property of the grand ducal family of Saxe-Weimar, with the view of erecting a "Palace of Peace." That would be much more in harmony with the best movements of our time than the erection of a War College at Washington.

. . . The agreement has been signed by which the United States acquires a naval station at Guantanamo and a coaling station at Bahia Honda, Cuba.

. . . The project of an Anglo-French arbitration treaty put forward by Dr. Barclay, former president of the British Chamber of Commerce at Paris, is meeting with strong opposition from many of the leading peace workers of the two nations, because it has in view a purely Anglo-French tribunal, which they feel would work directly against the Hague Court. The objection is well grounded.

. . . The governments of France and Guatemala are reported to have agreed that a claim brought against Guatemala by a French subject who carried out important works for Guatemala in 1896-97 shall be submitted to the Hague Court. Negotiations are proceeding laying down the conditions on which the reference shall be made, as Guatemala is not yet a party to the convention which created the Court.

. . . The *Outlook* says, with entire correctness, in reference to the Alaska boundary dispute: "Questions of the latter sort (material interests), presented in good faith by an honorable neighbor, should always be submitted to impartial arbitration, and the surer we are that we are in the right, the less reason have we to object to a fair hearing of both sides and a decision free from prejudice."

. . . The Acre dispute between Brazil and Bolivia seems now on the way to a peaceable solution. Bolivia is sending a minister plenipotentiary to Brazil with full powers to negotiate a settlement or a reference to the Hague Court. It is believed that the town of Porto Acre and the territory will ultimately be ceded to Brazil with suitable compensations to Bolivia. Since this note was written the conflict has flamed up anew, at least in the papers.

. . . At a banquet of the Y. M. C. A., Boston, on February 23, General A. S. Dagget, who served in the Civil War, in Cuba, the Philippines and China, said: "The greatest event of the nineteenth century was not Waterloo, Austerlitz or Gettysburg. It was the Hague Convention. That was the beginning of the end of war. There is no need of war in this enlightened day, and in my candid opinion there probably will never be another war between civilized nations of the earth. I am in favor of the Hague tribunal as a peacemaker, and not of armies and ships." That utterance ought to shame the mouths of a good many civilians who know nothing about war.

. . . President Castro has put up the Venezuelan tariff duties thirty per cent., with a view of off-setting the thirty per cent. tribute laid on the collections at the two ports for the settlement of the foreign claims.

. . . The anthracite coal strike commission, after three months of almost continuous sittings, has completed its hearings. The testimony was enormous, and the arguments on both sides tried to sum up the often-conflicting evidence so as to make it intelligible. The commission is expected to give its reward shortly.

. . . At the American Society dinner in London in honor of Washington, on the 23d of February, Ambassador Choate declared that any kind of war on any kind of subject between Great Britain and America would be not only a great calamity, but an unspeakable crime. That is as true as preaching; but has not the time about come to say the same about all the nations?

. . . At the annual meeting of the Austrian Peace Society, held at Vienna on the 28th of January, the large hall in which it was held was not of sufficient size to hold the people. More than a hundred were turned away. The meeting was made the occasion of special honor to the memory of the late Baron Gundaccar von Suttner.

. . . A Navy League has been organized in New York, with former Secretary Tracy at its head. Its purpose is to create sentiment throughout the country in favor of a great American navy, as the German Navy League is doing for the German navy. Europe is again dictating our policies.

. . . *City and State* (Philadelphia), in a powerful editorial in criticism of the founding of "The New War College" at Washington, says that the presence of a Christian Bishop (Satterlee) at the ceremonies, "a man of recognized virtue, ability and good works, standing sponsor at the baptism of a 'war college,' pricks the mind to thought. The unsophisticated would naturally rather associate him with birth or baptism of a peace college,—a school where use of those mighty forces born of love and guided in operation by the hand of human intelligence were to be studied."

. . . But for the "service" of Bishop Satterlee at the founding of the "War College," referred to in the foregoing note, and that of such men as he through the generations of the past, war would long ago have been swept out of existence. They are responsible for its continuance.

. . . The *Manchester* (England) *Guardian* speaks thus of Mr. Chamberlain's work in South Africa: "In spite of the ebullitions of enthusiasm which Mr. Chamberlain's visit has brought forth, we look in vain for any broadening of the bases of our authority. He has offended the larger section of the Boers to gratify the minority. He has—and the results, we fear, will presently be seen—offended the masses in Johannesburg by strengthening the grip of the capitalists on the politics of the country; he is alienating the future South African party in the interests of a high-minded but inexperienced bureaucracy; he has saddled the country—not the mines—with a huge debt of sixty-five millions in order to make an immediate present to England of thirty millions. These mistakes may yet be redeemed, but only on the one condition that the democracy of England applies its democratic principles abroad, and ceases to measure the new forces that peace has brought into play by catchwords which lost their meaning at the end of the war."

Popular Fallacies Concerning War.

BY L. A. MAYNARD.

Recent complications in South America have served to revive among us again the time-worn sophistries, the ancient, though not venerable, superstitions, the old delusions, shams and humbugs which have invested the subject of war and the trade of the warrior since the world began, and which have always been invoked to justify and condone all the horrible cruelties, the nameless outrages and atrocities which might be committed by men dressed in martial togger and moving to the sound of the bugle and the drum. Again we have heard the slogan about the protection of national honor, the same kind of "honor" that was formerly at the front in the institution of chivalry and the dueling code, and which still survives in the feudal combats and shooting affrays which darken and disgrace certain parts of our own country. When we think of all the innocent blood that has been shed, all the lives sacrificed in behalf of this false and bloody thing, miscalled "honor," we may well repeat the cry of Madame Roland, with a variation: "O, honor! honor! how many crimes have been committed in thy name." Once more, also, we hear the talk about that heroism, that patriotism which goes only with a uniform and a gun and finds its only field of exercise in martial forays and the deeds of the battlefield; the talk also about the peace that is worse than war, about the hardy virtues, the robust qualities of character which grow only in the soil that is nurtured by the blood of our fellow-men.

Who does not know all the weary old round of this false and shallow reasoning, prevalent as it has been from the dawn of human history, permeating, as it does, the poetry, the song, the romance, the oratory, which the world has been hearing for thousands of years? So deep rooted is this war passion, so wrapped around and covered over with the accretions of the ages, so woven in and through the very fibre of our humanity, that even Christianity, founded as it is on the doctrines of peace, goodwill and the brotherhood of man, has been so perverted by it, so mistaught because of it, that it has often helped rather than hindered its growth, and only now, after nineteen centuries of preaching and teaching, is beginning to shake itself free from the shameful copartnership and to proclaim the truth as it was taught by the meek and lowly Man of Nazareth, the Prince of Peace, the Saviour of the World.

One might think that our recent experiences in war, a causeless war, born of reckless passion and wild unreason, with all its aftermath of scandal and demoralization, would have opened wide the eyes of the American people to the wasteful folly and the utter needlessness of such courses of national action. And thus, no doubt, it has for many, but the painful evidences are now abroad that we have not yet sufficiently learned the lesson that the arbitrament of battle settles nothing but the right of the strong over the weak, that the appeal to arms is never justifiable except in instances not likely to exist in this age of Hague courts and the sway of enlightened reason. Yet even now, under the counsel of men in high places, who ought to know better, under the clamorous cries of a sensational press, under the urging of heartless and self-seeking demagogues, and under, alas, the flaming rhetoric